Richmond Times-Dispatch

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1916.

Sound Unionists Show Judgment

E VERY day the news from ... of union labor's good judgment and sense in refusing to take part in the "sympathetic" strike agitated by a few labor leaders, who have been proved to be not leaders in the better sense of the word. All along, The Times-Dispatch has believed that the thoughtful men in the unions would oppose the wrongful principle urged by the troublemakers among the workingmen. In spite of the writings of certain radicals, it has predicted there would be no general strike among the sound unionists. Events have vindicated its confidence in the worth-while

Mackensen's "big push" seems to have been transformed into a dash for the tall bush.

Gifts to the University

A NOUNCEMENT of a gift of \$250,000 to the University of Virginia is grateful news to the loyal alumni of that great institution and to the people of Virginia. The university's inadequate endowment and the niggardly support it receives from the State hamper a development that has been wonderfui in spite of all handicans.

One of the conspicuous services President Alderman has rendered has been to bring the university and the people of Virginia closer together. It is his oft-proclaimed ambition to make the university in fact what it is in theory—the capstone of the public school system-and he has gone far toward realizing that ambition.

There is yet a gap between ideal and accomplishment. Gifts are well and largely needed, but the University of Virginia should be supported, so far as is possible, by the State of Virginia, and that support should be

The strike leaders in New York didn't accomplish much of a strike, but it is said less we do the negro justice. they rolled up a \$4,000 automobile-hire bill.

Let Them Organize!

WITHOUT means of knowing whether the Wilson "Democrats" will be formed in Richmond is based on fact or is a product of that wish said to be the father of thought. The Times-Dispatch yet hopes that if there are such "Democrats" they will not fail to

There are men in the South whose allegiance to Democratic principles is of the slightest and who yet maintain a putative connection with the party. They are among its liabilities, not its assets. They hurt much more than they help, for it is obvious they have no proper place in the ranks, and their antagonism to the substantive elements of Democracy's creed is known to all who know

If Richnfold contains such persons, they will do right to declare themselves, and the party will be grateful for their action. In our judgment, their announcement will increase the Democratic majority in this town at least 25 per cent.

It is reported another Greek Cabinet has resigned; if this thing keeps up, Constantine will soon be recognized as an experienced

Better Street Car Service

WHEN the ordinances permitting a re routing of the Ginter Park, Highland Park and Hull Street car lines again come to a vote in Council, they should encounter no opposition. These ordinances are necessary to provide good car service, they have been approved by citizens' associations and other representatives of the public, and indorsed and urged by most, if not all, of the Aldermen and Councilmen from the wards they chiefly concern.

What these ordinances have to do with the Virginia Railway and Power Company's application for a blanket franchise it requires a strong pair of eyes—or a telescope—to detect. They involve the expenditure by the company of a good many thousands of dollars. It is doubtful if they will add materially to the company's income. The one thing they assure is better service, and that is what the public demands the company shall

The franchise application has never received the indorsement of The Times-Dispatch and, in its original form, never will. Whenever, though, the company manifests a desire or a willingness to improve its service the whole incident on a feature film? this newspaper will be its ardent champion.

In Wisconsin Senator LaFoliette is making his campaign for re-election on three issuesthe tariff, preparedness and the eight-hour law. On all three issues, says a dispatch to a Republican newspaper, "he is opposed to Mr. Hughes." This shows how complete is Republican harmony.

Unprofitable "Frightfulness"

IF Germany is to lose a Zeppelin or two on I every air raid of English towns, another policy of "frightfulness" will have to be abandoned because it is not worth what it costs. One of the big dirigibles represents an outlay of about \$1,000,000, and it is manned by thirty-five of the bravest and best trained soldiers in the German army-men of special valor as well as of special skilli.

It is doubtful if the raids average \$1,000,-000 worth of destruction. According to the this country were at war?

British press bureau reports, the damage usually done is negligible, and even if we allow something for the press bureau's blindness, there is still a wide margin. The men who are killed by the airships' bombs usually are noncombatants, and the women and children who fall victims have added little to Britain's power of defense.

Contrast the destruction of life and property wrought by the Zeppelins with the losses the invaders themselves incur, and the game does not appear worth the candle. 'Frightfulness" is a military policy, not a moral or immoral trait. Whenever it ceases to be profitable there is an end to it.

Henry Ford says he has not considered subscribing to the Wilson campaign fund, because he believes "the office should seek the Of course, of course; but Mr. Ford, who is in the transportation business, ought to know that no self-respecting office can be expected to walk while it is doing the seeking, and that riding costs cash.

III-Advised Opposition

SMALL wonder Councilman English was "disgusted" by the picayunish objections "disgusted" by the picayunish objections which greeted his resolution to permit the free use of the City Auditorium for a charity concert. We undertake to say a large proportion of Richmond's intelligent and publicspirited citizenship, which perceives the animus of the opposition, shares Mr. English's emotion. It has been customary to remit the rental of \$15 when the Auditorium is to be used to advance a charitable or patriotic purpose of general public interest. The erection of a negro pavilion at Memorial Hospital is a public need at once great and obvious.

Objections to the remission of the rental could not prevent the use of the Auditorium. if that was their intent, because it was always certain the small amount of money involved would be supplied, as in fact it has been supplied. These objections have served, however, to place the majority of the Common Council in an unenviable position.

A well-equipped negro hospital is a vital necessity here in Richmond. White citizens, when they survey the situation with an impartial eye, never fall to be convinced they themselves are deeply concerned. Surely it is to Richmond's advantage that the life and health of the negroes, who form so large a part of the city's laboring population and who are so essential to the city's growth and prosperity, be protected and conserved.

White families are in touch with negro families every day. Practically the whole servant class is colored. Negroes prepare our food, wait on our tables, nurse our children, launder our clothes, run our elevators. deliver groceries and other merchandise from the shops and in a thousand different ways minister to our comfort. In a thousand different ways, however, if they are ravaged by disease, they menace our happiness. Ordinary instincts of self-preservation demand we provide hospital facilities for their adequate care.

But there is something more to be considered. States farther south have suffered much this year from an exodus of negro laborers to Northern cities, and Virginia has not wholly escaped. There are Southern cities where unskilled labor can hardly be obtained, save at a heavy premium. We need all the labor of this kind we now have, and more. We shall not keep what we have un-

These considerations are elementary, Fortunately for Richmond and Richmond's progress, the exhibition that was staged in the Council chamber on Tuesday evening is Republican boast that a club of anti- not representative of Richmond's spirit, but it is only a little less regrettable on that account. It was official, at any rate, and officialdom ought to lose no time in retreating from a position which is wholly indefensible.

> Henrico County has collected nearly \$800 from speeders since August 1, and at that has only skimmed the surface. If the county got its "ownses," it wouldn't need taxes

Republican Party for Hyphenates

PPORTERS of Mr. Hughes and defenders of the Republican party, anxious to counteract the growing resentment in this country against the threat of hyphenism, vehemently urge the contention that the allegiance of the virtually united hyphenated element to the Republican candidate means only an indorsement of the man. They disingenuously argue that it in no sense betokens an approval of what the hyphenates believe would be the policy of a Republican administration. The specious character of this argument has been disclosed time and again, but never more fully than by a recent utterance of one of the most prominent German organs in this country, the New Yorker Herold, which said on Thursday:

Senator Martine, of New Jersey, who has just been renominated at the primaries, and who entered the lists against Wilson during the campaign, now tries to make his position in the party more secure by declaring that it would be a calamity if Wilson were not elected. Martine will not be able to ward off the alamity. And although German voters had an interest in seeing him gain the victory over Westrott, they have a still preater interest in seeing the Republican candidate for United States Senator lefeat Martine in November.

If that doesn't mean that the hyphenates believe the Republican party is their party and its candidates their candidates, it means nothing. The renomination of Martine and the Heroid's warning to him mean just this: the hyphenates wisned, first, to prevent the nomination of a man known to be in complete accord with the President's views on true Americanism; second, to substitute for the Democratic candidate a Republican, who should represent them and their divided al-

When the British seized that movie submarine the other day, is it certain there wasn't a camera somewhere near "grinding"

Mr. Hughes has now made the eight-hour day the paramount issue in his campaign. A little while ago the paramount issue was the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Villa is reported to have announced that he likes Americans, but Americans will not care for his method of manifesting affection.

As between fencing the dock and equipping East Broad Street with bright lights, the average citizen wouldn't hesitate.

No: the investigation of the milk situation is not an inquiry to determine how much dairy stock has been watered.

Prices of nearly all commodities show a constant advance. What would they be if

SEEN ON THE SIDE

Whot Who walks and talks with might and main Of dragons he has dared and slain? Why, Hughes. Who bares the prohistoric past

To show he starred in some "tank" cast? That's Hughes. Who tells the world he's good and wise,

That it his every word should prize? Same Hughes. Who says that had he had the chance He would have made those trainmen dance? Just Hughes.

Who weeps salt tears for liuerta's fate, Grieves that assassin got the gate? That's Hughes. Who's sure all Democrats have done Is of the sort this land should shun? Why, Hughes.

Who thinks the President is weak Because he will not howl and shrick? Oh! Hughes. Who wails because we are at peace-That happiness and wealth increase?

More Hughes. Who tells just what he would have done? Not Hughes. Who says how he'll the country run? Not Hughes.

Who speaks his mind on hyphenates? His stand on any issue states? Who is brave, among the candidates? You bet your life, not Hughes.

The Pessimist Says: Most of us find it easy enough to keep out of trouble-when the trouble affects others.

Shakespeare Day by Day. For the actor: "There be players that I have seen play, and heard others praise, and that highly, not to speak it profanely, that, neither having the accent of Christians nor the gnit of Christian, pagan nor man, have so structed and bellowed I have thought some of Nature's journeymen had made men and not made them they inditated humanity so abominably."-Hamlet, iii. 2.

For the politician;

Let me have men about me that are fat; Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights; Yond' Cassius has a lean and hungry look; He thinks too much; such men are dangerous, -Julius Caesar, i. 2.

For the physician: Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased. Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow Raze out the written troubles of the brain, And, with some sweet oblivious antidote, Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart?"

-Macbeth, v. 3. Preparedness. Grubbs-What on earth persuaded Jinks to climb on the water wagon?

Stubbs-Well, prohibition is only a little way in the distance, and Jinks thought he ought to get a good running start.

Exceedingly Careful. "Would you call old Lotserox a saving per-

"Rather. Why, that man is so economical he walks rather than waste his breath whistling

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke. The married women were telling stories about the brightness of their respective offspring. They had reached the religious stage. mother of a girl of six years and a boy of four told this one

'Carl and Ruth had been unusually annoying all the morning while I was trying to hang my parlor curtains. It seemed to me that they had never before compressed so much noise in such a small space as my front room.

"It finally got so bad that I decided to take drastic measures. I seized them each by one ear and led them none too gently into the farthest room from where I was working. Senting them on stools on opposite sides of the fireplace, I warned them not to utter a single word for five minutes under pain of more severe punishment. As I turned to leave the room my little boy, with the utmost gravity, said to his

"Ruth, let us pray." "Forthwith both launched into the Lord's prayer with the utmost fervor. Really," added mother, "I didn't have the heart to nunish them after that display of piety."-Fitchburg

Not Solemn Enough.

There was a politician once Who'd learned a lot of those weird stunts Which politicians use:

But though he practiced politics, And so be'd always lose

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady Effects of Gallstones.

About one in every ten individuals over forty has gallstones whether she knows it or 'The very worst a victim may ever suffer is testinal indigestion." We do not know many subjects of galistones disease pass through life without colic or other alarming symptoms. We do know that a considerable number of them ultimately develop cancer of the gall-sac

or liver.

A gallstone, so long as it stays in the gall-sac. A gallstone, so long as it stays inthe gall-sac, will cause no severe pain. It is only when the stone works out into the idle duct that colic develops. The colic is caused by spasmodic muscular contractions in the endeavor to dislodge the obstruction. Bilary colic or gallstone colic is a characteristic sympton, of gallstones, Intense, spasmodic pain in the appearablement, with collapse, followed by chill, then high fever, and finally a profuse sweat, is typical; if the patient becomes jaundiced next day, the diagnosis is clinched.

But an inflamed gall-sac is painful in itself whether gallstones are present or not. The pair is in direct ratio with the amount of inflammation and the extent of adhesions which bind the little egg-sized bile reservoir to surrounding structures as a result of previous inflammation Recurring attacks of gall-sac inflammation probably depend upon reinfecton from the focus, the neglected teeth, gums, tousils or pelvic infection.

Chronic gall-sac inflammation (cholecystitis),

Chronic gall-sac inflammation (cholecystitis), with or without gallstones, is frequently a cause of headaches, and sometimes of disturbances of heart action. Indeed many a victim of alleged heart trouble is in reality suffering from cholecystitis. Operation or perhaps suitable medical treatment of the gall-sac disease improves the heart action in a way the patient and form heart action in a way the patient and family would hardly deem possible. Any woma around thirty-five or forty, with 'indigestion, "gas," and susceptibility to definte articles o diet, who thinks she has heart trouble, had better find out if she hasn't gallstones.

"innocent" gallstones are not admitted possible by those who have studied the matter thoroughly. That is the surgeon's view, Frankly, if I had a nice sacful of innocent gallstones

nameral oil chemas and herbs, but any still a sufferer from constipation. What can you suggest, if anything, for an inveterate case?

Answer—Swear solemnly not to take another dose of physic. Eat large amounts of fruits, especially fruits containing saids or having dose of physic. Eat large amounts of truits, especially fruits containing seeds or having skins. Take a tablespoonful of bran or more meal for a while, in soup, with cereal or in the form of cookies or gens. Eat freely of butter, cream, olive oil, fat meats and gravies. At fifty-two you are not as supple as you once were, perhaps, but try your best to turn a few somersaults each morning, or at least yet down and ersaults each morning, or at least get down and a boa-constrictor

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 4, 1866.)

The Board of Public Works, composed of Governor Pierpont, State Treasurer Calvert and Auditor Taylor, held a meeting in the Senate chamber yesterday to consider the question of the consolidation of the Virginia and Tennessee, Southside and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads. The board was in session all the morning, and heard numerous speeches for and against the proposition, but adjourned to today without action. The only action the board can take is in the matter of electing State proxies to the stockholders' meeting, favorable or unfavorable to the consolidation.

Eight new cases of cholera were reported in

Eight new cases of cholera were reported in the city yesterday and one in Manchester.

The fall term of the Supreme Court of Appeals commenced yesterday in the Capitol. Judges R. C. L. Moncure and Alexander Rives being present. Dr. L. R. Waring, a well-known physician with extensive practice, was suddenly taken down with cholera yesterday. At a late hour last night his condition was reported somewhat

Bishop Doggett is holding his first conference, that of Missouri, at Jefferson City. The bishop's health is reported much improved, and he will doubtless be able to meet all of his engagements.

The Union Street Methodist Church, in the suburbs of the city, last night held a large meeting of the membership, at which the church declared, by a declsive vote, in favor of introducing the laity into the councils of the church but voted against changing the name of the Church, South.

At the opening of the Councils is

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

At the opening of the Commercial Exchange, in Petersburg, yesterday, a box of bright yellow tobacco (a very small one) sold for \$1,125 per 100 pounds. It was grown in Pittsylvania County, and was shipped to Petersburg by J. H. Femberton, of Danville. The tobacco was bought by William R. Johnson, a manufacturer. The Roanoke Female College, at Danville, has opened its fall session under most favorable circumstances. Fifty boarders and a large number of day scholars were enrolled. Messrs. Lake and Reinhart are the principals.

General Wagner reports to General Howard that the report that two freedmen had been sold into slavery in this State has been investigated by him and found to be utterly without foundation.

The New York Herald, says Santa Anna, is negotiating for a loan of \$5,000,000 in behalf of Mexico, with good prospects of success. The loan will likely be floated in New York.

The Voice of the People

What Are the Factat

What Are the Facts!

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—In the report of formet President Roosevelt's address delivered on Saturday last occurs this statement: "On February 16, 1915, he sent his first note to Germany as regards the use of submortnes in sinking merchant vessels, warning Germany that in case an American vessel or the life of an American citizen should be destroyed by a German submarine, the United States would hold the imperial government of Germany to 'strict accountability.' At the same time Secretary of State Bryan, according to his published statement, informed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Dumba that the note was intended merely for Thome consumption, and was not to be taken seriously by Germany; and he reported his conversation to President Wilson, who approved of it. This makes an interesting gloss on Mr. Wilson's statement that 'Mankind is going to know that when America speaks she means what she says."

I write to ask if at any time Secretary Recan

when America speaks she means what she says."

I write to ask if at any time Secretary Bryan ever pure she a statement that he informed Dumba that the note of the United States of February 10, 1915, was intended merely for home consumption and was not to be taken seriously by Germany, and that President Wilson had approved of the communication of his secretary to Ambassador Dumba.

My recollection is that this statement got currency, that Secretary Bryan emphatically denied it and that he secured from Ambassador Dumba and from others connected with the Austro-litengarian embassy full and complete denial of the truth of the rumor. What are the facts?

Richmond, October 2

The facts, are, of course, exactly as Dr. Pitt states them. Colone, Roosevelt's perversion of these facts is exactly in line with his perversion of other facts concerning this administration. It is just the Colonel's little way. EDITOR.]

Queries and Answers

Is there any complete edition of Haynes' poems?
Yes; the Boston, 1882, edition of D. Lothrop Co.

Mulling Bullet.

of my precinct as to blank for sending in my ballot in the coming election. What is my best course?

Write at once to Rorer James, Esq., Democratic headquarters, Murphy's Hotel, Richmond,

Scotch-Irish: Lowlanders.

L. J.—(a) The Scotch-Irish are the people of Lowland Scotch descent inhabiting Northern Ireland, especially descendants of the Scotch Presbyterians who settled in Ulster in the seventeenth century; also, emigrants or descendants of these people in America and elsewhere.

(b) The Lowlanders represent a predominant strain of the Teutonic, the Highlands of the Celtic, blood.

The Gauge of Rifles.

M. E. W.—In the days of our forefathers, when rifle balls were spherical and long, cylindrical, conical-headed bullets and rifled barrels were undreamed of, the gunsmith adopted a curious but convenient method of designating the gauge or dismeter of the bore. He expressed it by stating how many bullets of a size that would it a particular musket would go to make a pound. Thus, a ten-bore musket would be one of such a bore that ten of its bullets would go to make a pound weight; a sixteen-bore gun would be one whose bullets would run sixteen to the pound, and so on lience we get the anomaly that the larger denomination musket has the smaller bore. Although the day of the spherical bullet has passed away, and the only smooth hore remaining is the shotgun, the old method of designation has been retained.

Current Editorial Comment

Just Had to Have an Outlet upon Candidate Hughes for his ardent espousal of the cause of unkind and ungenerous. Let us put ourselves in Mr. Hughes's place for a moment. Here was a real honest-to-goodness presidential candidate who, on all the principal issues of the day, had to be vague, indefinite and obfuscatory. For that very reason he felt it was absolutely necessary to be specific and positive in some direction. He had to show in some way that he possessed human qualities; that there dwelf within his manly bosom a modicum at least of candidatorial coulleiney. And so he looked over the field very judicially and selected the suffrage question for the relief of his pent-upness. Had he not found this outlet he might have exploded some day when the campaign was at its height.—Life.

sible by those who have studied the matter thoroughly. That is the surgeon's view, Frankly, if I had a nice saeful of innocent gallstones I'd leave them right there until their guilty intention was clearly established.

The chief danger of gall-sae trouble is that the inflammation may succiently spread to the abdomen and produce peritoritis. The next danger is that the bile duct may become completely nothing but a risky operation can relieve. The third danger is suppuration and general septicemia or blood poisoning. Finally, in about 2 per cent of the eases, cancer terminates the picture. These are the several reasons advanced is no other cure.

Questions and Answers.

What to Do for Everyhody's Allment—I have taken all sorts of pills, senna, hot water, saits,

Hungry

One of the Day's Best Cartoons,



RAISING FROGS FOR THE MARKET BY PREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Do you ber of natural enemies. One of the realize that frog legs command fancy prices, and that the American people are now the greatest frog eaters in the world? Also that frogs will and the continuous do live in almost any pond, march the pollivor with its great mandibles. do live in almost any pond, marsh, the creek or puddle?

Now, why not construct a puddle of, say, fifty acres, stock it with a quarter million frogs, and take the legs to market in an eight-cylinder car?

When a point becomes intested with these creatures, they must be immediately hunted out with dip nots and killed.

Furthermore, your pends must be completely surrounded by frog-proof car?

If you ever had this large idea, you probably thought it was a singularly brilliant and original one. But it The records of the Bureau of Fisherles show that somebody has it literally every day. For it is seldom literally every day. For it is seldom a day passes that the experts of that busy government organization do not receive at least one letter asking whether frogs may be raised in captivity, and if so how, and if not, why

The Bureau of Fisheries is now compelled to keep on hand a large sup-ply of mimeographed letters telling all that the government scientists know about the raising of frogs in captivity, and this form is sent.

It does not give a great deal of encouragement, so far as the practicability of frog farming is concerned. It says that about all you can do is to frog is the most valuable of these, and also the hardest to raise, because he is the first of the frog is the most valuable of these, and also the hardest to raise, because he is the first of the frog is the most valuable of these, and also the hardest to raise, because he is the first of and this form is sent to all inquirers.

polliwogs.

The demand for information about frogs is growing so fast that one of the government experts declared it to he is easier to raise because he is a natur-"a run on frogs." And what the

A. H. Wright, of Cornell University, who knows more about frogs than any who knows more about frogs than any other man in the United States, to make an additional study of them be frog culturist. Doubtless Dr. Wright with special reference to the practicability of frog farming. Dr. Wright will remain at Cornell and study the frogs in the pends there, and the results of his investigation will be used by the government scientists as a hasis by the government scientists as a basis for experiments in frog farming. Dr.

Wright will get at the facts about the private life and predilections of the erature to explain, commend, criticise, frog, and the fishery men will try to and even to condemn him, remains an give these a practical application.

Easy as it seems to raise frogs, the sayist. No other great composer of undertaking is really one of the most the last century was so little anxious to difficult imaginable. Of course, the explain himself. He originated no new only object in domesticating any wild technical development; he was very thing used for food is to produce it little influenced by contemporary artingreater numbers relative to the area lists of any kind and, compared with used. Unless you can raise more Wagner, Liszt, Berlioz and even Cesar support naturally, you might as well course of musica confine yourself to hunting wild frogs the whole slight.

Must Provide Live Food.

Now the frog is a predatory animal. It will touch nothing that is dead. Its food consists of insects, fishes, mollusks and other small creatures that dwell in shallow water or hover about its side fed these qualities in its oppontant of the foreign contains the first open can increase the ents by its own display of them. Now, per-acre production of frogs, you must except for a small coterie of recalci find some way of producing their trants, no responsible critics deny his natural food in quantities. Various greatness, even though they bear him methods have been tried, such as set- little affection; and those who ting brilliant electric lights about the ponds to attract insecret but none of them have been successful. If you can their convictions sufficiently to allow devise some way of catching insects that he had certain limitations and alive in wholesale quantities, your for- defects.—London Times. tune is made.

Not only is the feeding problem difficult, but when it is not rightly provided for, the frogs take the mainto their own mouths and gaily your each other. One man who tried to raise frogs for twenty-five years without ever putting the proposition on a paying basis, summarized his experience in these words: "The big frogs are the little frogs, the little frogs ate the polliwogs, the big polliwogs ate the little polliwogs, and the birds ate them

At least one eletermined and scientific attempt has been made to solve the frog-farming problem. The State of Pennsylvania went into the business on a large scale a few years ago, and the experiment was watched with inby scientists in all parts of the Although frogs were raised in considerable numbers, and spawn distributed all over the State, the business was not put on a practical basis either at the State hatcheries, or by any of those who were encouraged by the State authorities to go into it. The man who had charge of the experiments said that they left him hopeful of suc cessfully working out the problem a ome future time.

Polliwogs Will Die

But chiefly, the experiments demonstrated that frog raising is beset by a wilderness of difficulties. It is easy to gather the eggs and put them in the ponds. Then the polliwogs hatch. Now if there is the slightest bit of crowding among the polliwogs, some of them will die. This will generate gases, which will kill the other polliwogs. All of them will swell up and burst, their skins will sink to the bottom and be buried in the muc. So it may happen that a pond containing 10,000 polli-wogs in the morning will not contain one that night.

Furthermore the polliwog has a num-

the other is the larva of the water beetle, a hideous little monster, which kills the polliwog with its great mandibles. When a pond becomes infested with these creatures, they must be imme-

completely surrounded by frog-proof fences. It is a curious fact, that, after living quietly and happily in one pond for months, frogs will take a sudden notion to move, and the next day will be found cheerfully singing in a pond half a mile away. Since it is impossible to brand frogs, this tendency to migrate in the dark of the moon makes it hard for you to be sure of makes it hard for you to be sure of your live-stock unless it is well fenced

And a frog-proof fence must be t least two feet high, and capped with combing which projects inward, for frog can climb over almost anything that is merely perpendicular. Further-more, he will spend hours trying, climbing up and failing back without getting at all discouraged. So, if there is any kap in your fence, every frog is going

naturally a solitary creature, and does at set along in crowds. The green frog is also good to eat, but not much be "a run on frogs." And what the American public wants, it always gets. This brings us to the really important fact of our story, which is that the Eureau of Fisheries has employed Dr. A. H. Wright, of Cornell University, who knows more about frogs than any other man in the United States. In this article merely suggests some of other man in the United States.

acre would Franck, his influence on the subsequent ht as well course of musical events has been on Yet his own power as a creative artist has been steadily gaining fuller recognition. Twenty years ago, in the year before his death, opinion about his music was still sharp-

> Over the Mountains High. What shall I see if ever I go Over the mountains high? Now I can see but the peaks of snow Crowning the cliff where the pine trees.

Waiting and longing to rise Nearer the beckening skies.

The eagle is rising far away Over the mountains high. Rowing along in the radiant day With mighty strokes to his distant

Where he will, swooping downward; Where he will, sailing onward Apple tree, longest thou not to go,

Over the mountains high? thou growest in summer's Gladly glow, Patiently waitest through winter's

snow; Though birds on thy branches swing. Thou knowest not what they sing.

Birds, with your chattering, why did you come Over the mountains high? Beyond in a sunnier land ye could soam And nearer to heaven could build your

Why have you come to bring Longing without your wing Shall I, then, never, never flee

Over the mountains high?

Rocky walls, will ye always be

Prisons, until ye are tombs, for me-Until I lie at your feet Wrapped in my winding sheet? Once I know I shall journey far ever the mountains high

Lord, is thy door already ajar, Dear is the home where my loved ones. But bar it a while for me, And help me to long for thee.

-- Bjornsterne Bjornson.